

## THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

TUESDAY MORNING,  
MARCH 19, 1918.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

## Welcome Cooperation

WITH the announced cooperation of the army authorities with the civilian commission in charge of the first territorial fair, a cooperation as generous and complete as it is welcome, the fair is assured of a success greater than had ever been anticipated.

General Wisser has gone into the matter wholeheartedly and Colonel Schofield, who will be actively identified with carrying out the plans of the army, is setting an example of enthusiasm that is inspiring the civilian members of the fair commission.

With the generous cooperation of the army pledged and with the knowledge that this first territorial fair is a real, war-time proposition, of direct and material advantage in the food conservation campaign, it is now up to the civilians of the community to see to it that the fair is an overwhelming success. In no better way will we be able to show our appreciation of what the army is offering to do for us.

—W. S. S.—

## Japan At Vladivostok

BY landing an armed force at Vladivostok to safeguard the vast stores of munitions at that port from seizure by the Germans or any transfer to them, Japan would establish no shadow of title to retain any Siberian territory after the war. It is absurd to suppose, says the New York Times, that she would set up any pretension of that nature. Landing troops would be an act akin to the exercise of police power, not an act of conquest. To entertain suspicions of Japan's ulterior designs in that quarter is as unreasonable as it would have been to charge that the powers who intervened in China to put down the Boxer rebellion cherished the design of dividing Peking or any other Chinese territory among themselves. Doubtless Japan would disclaim any intent of permanent occupation before troops were landed.

It is, therefore, unnecessary to detail American troops or troops of any other of the Allies to perform this service jointly with Japan in order to give the move an air of international action. President Wilson has demanded that the Germans evacuate the Russian territory they occupy, although that territory has come to them through conquest, always recognized as a valid title when it can be maintained. Against any surmised or suspected design of Japan to retain Vladivostok the President's argument would have much greater force, since Japan would land troops to safeguard the port in the common interest of all the Allies, not in her own national interest, and no title would be established.

It is supposed that Japan would not readily consent to action by China jointly with herself in sending troops to Vladivostok, since, in accordance with the principle of the Lansing-Ishii agreement, she chooses to consider herself the special guardian of the peace of Eastern Asia. But the rights of China in the matter are incontestable. The Chinese Eastern Railway from the point where it crosses the Siberian border runs through Chinese territory until it reaches a point a few miles from Vladivostok. Under the agreement with Russia, China was to have the right to purchase and control the road after a term of years, which will soon expire. China and Japan are allies, both are at war with Germany. However it might contravene Japan's policy in the East, it would be good international politics for her to admit China to participation in the contemplated action at Vladivostok.

The chief point of delicacy and difficulty which has embarrassed the Allies is the effect that the landing of troops may have upon the Bolshevik government of Russia. It would not be a hostile act against Russia, manifestly it would be an act in the interest of the Russian people. The temper of the Bolsheviks is so uncertain, however, their purposes and their real attitude toward Germany are so difficult to determine, that conceivably they might resent the action even to the extent of accepting German aid to expel the "invaders". That is extremely improbable, and at any rate the reactions of the Bolshevik mind are beyond conjecture. Russia is not an enemy country, she is not a neutral country, for the yet unsigned peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk is not recognized by the Allies, it will not be recognized by them for it was made under duress, and by a government so irresponsible either to the Russian people or to other nations that it has received no recognition, it has no standing. The Russians are, in fact, still fighting the Germans. Legally Russia is a belligerent power, as would probably be discovered if she had anywhere a warship afloat that should seek in any neutral port to enjoy the privileges of a neutral. The landing of troops at Vladivostok would, therefore, be not an unfriendly act; on the contrary, distinctly a friendly one for the protection of Russia, as well as of the other Allies, against Germany. Any protest from the Bolsheviks against protective measures at Vladivostok would be equivalent to tearing off their mask; it would be a demonstration that, professing dislike for the capitalist governments of the Entente nations, they were really acting in the interest of the Teutonic autocracies.

—W. S. S.—

It is reported that Bolo Pasha, the French traitor, will make a full confession before he is stood up to be shot. If he does it is going to make some interesting reading, but it is improbable that much of the news will be sent around over "the longest leased wire". And what a hunting for cover there will be!

## The Week In the War

ON the Western front there have been launched no important offensives for many weeks. The opposing forces appear to be satisfied to keep each other occupied in minor operations. The big guns thunder along, small sectors are from time to time attacked. The purpose appears to be to keep the enemy from materially strengthening its position and to retard preparations for strong offensives.

More and more the American soldiers are coming into the limelight. It is true that they still occupy a comparatively small area and the number of men in the fighting lines is small in comparison to the French and British forces but the United States is now represented and its representatives are making a good showing, giving a good account of themselves. The marksmanship of the artillery forces is being specially complimented in accounts that come from this theater. We are told that by July, a little more than three months from now there will be a sufficient number of American built air craft to give our soldiers the protection which they require.

One of the important developments of last week was the step taken to bring about a better understanding and a coordination between the war council, the heads of departments and of bureaus of the war department and senate and house committees. The legislators are being taken into the confidence of the department heads and frequent conferences are to be held, it is reported.

Radification of the Brest-Litovsk treaty by the Russian congress of soviets and further progress towards peace between Rumania and the Central Powers have been developments of the utmost importance. They were not unexpected but their realization makes the difficulties of the situation for the Allies the more clear.

In this connection comes up the question of a Japanese expedition into Siberia. Naturally the anti-Japanese element take the opportunity to express distrust, led by the Hearst papers and their ilk but the really big men of the Entente Allies have not hesitated to express their confidence and their faith in Japan.

As to this expedition the Japanese themselves hesitate. Official despatches received yesterday said that it is realized in Japan that the situation is delicate without the support of this country. Reports thus far have been that although the United States may not join in the request of the Entente Allies to Japan, it will offer no opposition to the expedition. Indications multiply that Japan must act and will act in the early future. Unless such action is taken shipping on the Pacific may be exposed to grave dangers from raiders leaving Siberian ports.

On the Atlantic the submarine situation has shown little change. British merchantmen losses were a little above recent averages and French losses were at a minimum. In the Mediterranean a decided improvement could be seen.

Advices say the blockade has been taken over by the United States and the minister of the blockade in Great Britain is now performing variously different duties from those which he formerly performed. Such policy is indicated in the United States taking the lead in demanding Dutch shipping for use in the danger zone. The ultimatum sent by this country to the Netherlands, in which Great Britain joins, is of the utmost importance. It is small wonder it has stirred the German press to wrath for the securing of those ships will to a large extent nullify the damage which submarine ruthlessness has occasioned to Great Britain and the Allies. Besides this it is purposed to use these ships and to man each of them with trained gun crews, a condition which does not please the kindly hearted Hun who has an aversion to the loss of lives, when those lives are his own sailors', and much prefers the unarmed attack and sinking of an unarmed craft laden with helpless and hapless women and children.

Developments in this Dutch ship situation may be expected to culminate during the coming week.

—W. S. S.—

## How They Help

A single Thrift Stamp will buy a tent pole or five tent pins, a waist belt or hat cord, shoe laces or identification tags; two will buy one trench tool or a pair of woolen gloves. Four Thrift Stamps will buy two pairs of canvas leggings; six will buy five pairs of woolen socks or three suits of summer underwear; twelve will buy a steel helmet.

One War Savings Stamp will buy one hundred cartridges or a cartridge belt or a scabbard for a bayonet; two will purchase two pairs of woolen breeches or two flannel shirts; two and a half will buy a gas mask. Three War Savings Stamps will buy an overcoat or two woolen service coats; three and a half will buy three pairs of woolen blankets; four will buy a rifle.

—W. S. S.—

Persons now blind will see clearly that they must cease any course of action which cripples the effectiveness of the boys at the front. They will understand that extravagance is indirect robbery of the government and treason to their own sons.—Washington Post.

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What Hilo needs apparently is a few well attended and first class funerals.—Post-Herald. Hear! Hear! Here, here.

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W. S. S.—Who Says Save?—Uncle Sam.

## BREVITIES

Enlisted men must obtain individual passes to leave the posts in war time according to a recent order of the Hawaiian department. The orders will be given at the discretion of the post commanders.

Three more Filipinos were found by Capt. H. Gooding Field at the immigration station yesterday and booked as draft delinquents. They were Rafael Valderama, Crespinio Costando and Jesus Ballaseo.

Francis Evans, a Hawaiian boy, son of Mrs. Hannah Evans, is now a United States Army, having enlisted in California. He is now in training at Camp Fremont, near Palo Alto, California.

Tourist travel for the first two months of 1918 is only a fourth of the number during the same months last year and through passengers show a fifty percent increase, according to figures given out by the promotion committee.

W. H. Hoogi, Jr., who for the last two years has been manager of the real estate department of the Bishop Trust Company is now associated with Halstead & Co. stock and bond brokers. Mr. Hoogi will take charge of the real estate business of the firm.

Another ruling from the treasury department concerning entertainments which was received yesterday from Washington by Col. Howard Hathaway, internal revenue collector, holds that fraternal organizations and societies must pay the income tax on all dances and entertainments they give whenever an admission fee is charged.

At the annual meeting of the Royal School Alumni, held March 9, 1918, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: F. P. Fernandez, president; Geo. W. Macy, vice president; Henry H. Williams, financial and recording secretary; Simeon Akaka, treasurer; Joseph Ordenstein, auditor; William Ahia, William Kane, and Ed. Wingham, directors.

According to a report made to the territorial food commission by the Governor yesterday, Hawaii needs 1919 head of cattle and 3681 head of sheep additional to the number already raised in order to be self-sustaining in the matter of meat. The Governor says he has not yet had time to make a satisfactory survey of the pork and live hog question. "The dressed meat situation should quickly settle itself," he adds.

Two cases called in the United States district court yesterday were those of Juana de la Rosa, a Filipino woman charged with keeping a disorderly house in the 4th Cavalry cantonment, who pleaded not guilty, and Annie Ah Ma, who was charged with selling food to soldiers and who was dismissed when the prosecution's principal witness failed to identify the defendant. Bond in the first case was fixed in the sum of \$1000 and the trial has been set for Tuesday of next week.

—W. S. S.—

## WANTS HAWAII TO DONATE AIRPLANES

Suggestion Is Made By Soldier At the Front

Four airplanes donated by the Hawaiian Islands, one from each of the larger islands of the Territory, for service on the American battlefield, is suggested by Sergeant A. Hunter, formerly of Hawaii, and now at the front with the Chinese Labor Corps.

"Hawaii should send an airplane named after each island in a group, to France," wrote Hunter in a recent letter to a friend on the Big Island, and published in the Hilo Tribune. He was formerly with the Papekua plantation on the Hamakua coast.

Sergeant Hunter believes that with Hawaii making so much money out of sugar the "Hawaiian fleet of airplanes" could easily be financed and could be one of the most practical aids which the Territory, as a whole, could send over to France.

Hunter writes that the cold is extreme in France, and the cold winds seem almost to cut the men in two. "Oh, to be back again in God's country, in dear old Hawaii, and where everything is so different," he adds.

"If ever I return to Hawaii I intend to give some lectures on the war and what I have seen of it. The Hun is still strong and what we need most is a tremendous fleet of airplanes."

—W. S. S.—

## Sousa Dedicates New Music To Chairman Hurley

WASHINGTON, February 28.—Lieut. John Phillip Sousa, U. S. N., reserve force, bandmaster and composer, has written a new march, "The Volunteers," dedicated to Chairman Hurley of the shipping board and the shipbuilders of the country. Sirens, whistles and air whistles are used in the new march, which will be played in public for the first time next Sunday night at the New York Hippodrome by the combined bands of the Atlantic fleet, led by Lieutenant Sousa.

—W. S. S.—

**DIVIDEND REDUCED**  
Announcement was made at the session of the stock exchange yesterday that the Tansong Olak Bahler Company had determined to reduce its dividends and to pay one half of one percent a month instead of one percent.

**PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS**  
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure blind, bleeding, itching or protruding PILES in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

## PERSONALS

O. T. Shipman of Hilo is a Honolulu visitor.

Mrs. Manuel Caminos So, who was operated recently at the Queen's Hospital, is reported doing nicely and expects to be out and about shortly.

Mrs. G. F. Alfonso left in the Mauna Kea yesterday for Hilo to visit her mother, who is seriously ill. Her sister, Mrs. R. A. Wadsworth and Mrs. Edwin Soper of Maui are now in Hilo.

—W. S. S.—

## GOES TO HILLO FOR EVADERS OF DRAFT

Marshal Sends Deputy To Make Arrest of Several After Message Is Received

The round-up of alleged evaders of the selective draft in various parts of the Islands will take Deputy United States Marshal Heine to Hilo, today, where he will make several more arrests in connection with the campaign.

The full number of men now being held at Hilo as defendants in draft cases was not given in the wireless yesterday, but it is believed that there are several. According to the procedure which the government officials have followed in several other cases, the men will be brought back to Honolulu and given a hearing before the United States commissioner upon information filed by Assistant United States Attorney Rankin.

Judge Banks intimated, yesterday, that an alternative of immediate enlistment in the forces of Uncle Sam may be offered to all the offenders whose trial is now pending in federal court rather than imprisonment of one year. The Marshal's office will be open all day today for the issuing of water-front passes.

—W. S. S.—

## SMALL HUN BODY STILL FIGHTING ON

Wounded British Officer Says Two Thousand Continue Warfare In South Africa

Two thousand German troops, mostly natives in command of German officers, are continuing their fight against the British troops in South Africa although, due to the major attention given to the war operations in Europe, many persons think all fighting has stopped on the Dark Continent. But the fighting in South Africa is really guerrilla warfare, since General Smuts' fighting campaigns of 1916-1917.

So says Capt. H. E. Green, a British infantry officer, who was here Saturday as a passenger aboard the *Venezuela* and who, after being shot through the neck in the South African campaign last September, was given leave to return to England.

While the greater part of the German South African troops were wiped out by the drives against them last September and November, the 2000 German native troops have continued their resistance, even though it is believed it was at one time their intention to surrender to the British, now in command of General van Deventer.

Captain Green does not believe the German forces in South Africa hope for victory in that country but that they are continuing the guerrilla warfare in order to harass the British troops, and keep them from being transferred to other war fronts.

"It was generally believed that the Germans had decided to surrender in South Africa, but in some manner were instructed by their Kaiser to hold out as long as possible," says the British officer.

According to the last information he has received the German forces are believed to now be in the Portuguese possession in east South Africa, about 100 miles from where they were encountered when he was wounded.

An interesting explanation made by Captain Green is that all the fighting in the South African campaigns has to be done by infantry, as it is impossible to get over the land with animals or vehicles. The climate is such that stock immediately dies if taken into the bushlands to where the Germans have retreated. Due to this an immense force of porters has to be engaged for carriers of supplies. He says three porters are required for every fighting man.

Captain Green's wife is accompanying him on his return to South Africa. They were entertained while in Honolulu by Judge and Mrs. W. B. Lymer, who returned here on the *Venezuela* from a mainland tour.

—W. S. S.—

## CALIFORNIA LABOR SHOWS ITS LOYALTY

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—Of itself, without a dissenting vote and with great enthusiasm, the state labor council in session here, yesterday, adopted resolutions which rang true patriotism.

The council pledged itself to stand behind the United States and the Allies until the end of the war and until peace shall finally be declared.

—W. S. S.—

**HUN "ART" CONDEMNED**  
CHICAGO, March 19.—(Official)—The American association of artists has started a campaign against "the grotesque and horrible in drawings and paintings which is now being fostered by German artists."

## GRAND JURY DRAWN IN FEDERAL COURT

Panel of Twenty-three Selected; Few Draft Evasion Cases Likely To Come Up

Twenty-three names of residents of the various Islands were drawn yesterday in the office of the clerk of the United States district court as grand jurors who are being notified to appear for service in the federal court at 9 o'clock on the morning of April 8, Monday.

Those called are: John McLean, Harry Duff, Edmund Norrie, Arthur C. Mackintosh, Harry S. Decker, Percy H. Nottage, Archibald S. Robinson, Eric J. Gay, William Carey, Hugo Kane, Louis Kane, A. P. Fernandez, Oswald St. John Gilbert, H. D. Case, George W. Macy, Elisha S. Andrews, Maurice P. McMahon, and R. S. Chads, all of Honolulu and George Wright, Waluku, Maui, W. E. Bal Jr., Waluku, Maui, J. K. Kennedy, Hilo, Hawaii, C. B. Kennedy, Hilo, and Thomas C. White, Kealahou, Hawaii.

It is said that the number of criminal jury is small and besides a number of charges of illicit selling of liquor, most of the work of the jury will have to do with cases of draft evasion.

As Assistant United States District Attorney Banks has indicated that charges of draft evasion may not be pressed against offenders who express a willingness to enter the military service, it is probable that only a few cases of this character will come before the jurors.

—W. S. S.—

## AVIATION PAY SHOULD STAY PUT

Protest Against Cutting Down Develops Unusual Dangers Which the Men Face

A protest against the proposed legislation which has for its object the reduction in pay and rank of American aviators, has been sent by the Aero Club of America to Secretary of War Newton Baker, to Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, to Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs, to Maj. Gen. George O. Squier, chief signal officer, and to Howard Coffin, chairman of the aircraft board.

Announcement was made several weeks ago that the war department contemplated cutting the salaries of American aviators by eliminating the thirty-five percent increase given to officers who are actually engaged in flight duty. It was asserted at that time that military aviation was comparatively safe, that the risk of death was small, that the ratio of deaths among the engineers, infantry and artillery was as great if not greater than that of the flying corps. It was since learned, however, that the casualties were based in the signal corps on the total number of mechanics and fliers and not confined solely to the personnel engaged in actual flight. In training and in work on the war front this brought the aeronautical casualty record up nearly forty percent higher than in any other branch of the military service.

Since January 1 a total of fifty three flying cadets have been killed at Southern airfields while eight other American fliers have been killed in training camps abroad. This makes on an average of one death a day in the American air service since the first of the year.

The Aero Club of America, in its letter of protest to the government authorities relating to reduction in the aviator's pay, said:

"In a letter of January 29 the Aero Club of America pointed out the economic problems of the aviator, and the fact that whereas an aviator is supposed to be worth 2000 soldiers—and most aviators are—and whereas the needs of an aviator are not yet defined, it would be inadvisable to cut down the pay of our aviators in the face of the enemy."

"It is generally accepted by the allied strategists that it is necessary to strike Germany through the air, sending large bombing squadrons to bomb German military and aeronautic bases and centers of transportation at night. This will mean sending large number of aviators on extensive night bombing expeditions far over German soil. Night flying in squadron formation is very dangerous; having to fly over German soil is exceedingly dangerous and having to fly low so as to hit the targets and do real damage is extremely dangerous."

"Owing to the necessity of hastening the training of our aviators, the training being given is much faster and more intensive than it was heretofore. Therefore the casualties during the period of preliminary and advanced training are much greater."

—W. S. S.—

## GIBSON-BENNING

Dolly Elsie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Benning, and Ernest Gibson, who is connected with the Honolulu Gas Company, were married at the home of the bride's parents, in the presence of a number of relatives and friends at four o'clock Sunday afternoon. The young couple left Monday night for their new home, which will be at 3737 Park Avenue, Honolulu.—Maui News.

—W. S. S.—

**RUB IT IN.**  
A good many people think rheumatism cannot be cured without taking nauseous medicine. Chamberlain's Pain Balm massaged thoroughly into the skin has cured far more rheumatism than any internal remedy in existence and gives relief quicker. For sale by all dealers. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.—Advt.

## Dutch Vessels On Pacific May Not Be Required

Million Tons of Shipping Wanted From Holland Probably Held in Atlantic—Holland's Consent Not Expected

Whether the Dutch ships in the Pacific at the expiration today of the ultimatum to Holland for the use of 1,000,000 tons of shipping for war use of the Allies will be taken over or "seized" is considered a problematical in official circles in Honolulu.

No doubt is expressed but that England and America will take the Dutch ships required, as threatened, unless Holland consents to this amount of tonnage being diverted to the use of the Allies in the submarine zones, but there is some doubt as to whether or not there will be need to take over the Dutch land ships now engaged in commerce in this ocean.

Some of the officials believe that the ships required, as it is likely that the war almost instantly be put into the can trade and that the Dutch vessels on the Pacific will not be required to make up the full amount of tonnage. If this be true it is probable that the Dutch vessels detained or en route here will be allowed to continue operations as before, so long as Holland remains a neutral country.

For people believe that Holland, for diplomatic reasons, as well as for fear of German retaliation, will publicly consent to the taking over of the million tons of shipping.

Because of this, after the expiration of the ultimatum, or so-called ultimatum, it may be two or three days before America and England will have the machinery fully prepared for the seizure of the vessels, as it is likely that the Dutch steamer *Ophir*, now in port will be held here without coal until the action is taken.

So far as regards the *Oranje*, now bound here from San Francisco, it is hard to prophesy. Every indication is that she is one of the two Dutch vessels allowed to sail, "for special reasons," as announced, after the demand for the shipping was made in Holland. She left San Francisco last Thursday, the day before the arrival here of the *Ophir*. On Thursday, even as early as Wednesday, it appears it was known here the *Ophir* was to be refused a coaling permit.

In case the shipping contention between America, England and Holland is not settled by the time the *Oranje* arrives here in the next day or two, it is believed she will be given fuel, if needed, to continue her westward voyage, for the "special" and unknown reasons.

However, by Tuesday or Wednesday, England and America ought to be ready to show their "hold card," and take over the Dutch shipping, if Holland does not grant her consent before to-day is ended.

—W. S. S.—

## FALLING CHUTE DAMAGES TANCRED

While the Norse steamer *Tancred* was loading sugar cargo at Kulu Bay, Hilo, the sugar chute carried away and caused some damage to the forward bulkhead of the vessel. The *Tancred* arrived here yesterday Capt. William Foster, as representative of the territorial harbor commission, made arrangements for having the repairs made to the ship so she will be ready to put to sea today, probably at noon.

The *Tancred* was expected to finish loading her cargo, estimated in advance at about 6000 tons, at midnight last night at Pier 20. She needed about 1500 tons more to finish the load than was available at Hilo.

The steamer was at Hilo for over a week, where her loading was materially delayed by the rough weather. A week ago it was first planned to have her return here for her full cargo to change so she could load. However, a break in the loading conditions came and she managed to get about 4500 tons aboard in the Crescent City.

As well as completing her cargo, it was expected yesterday evening that all necessary repairs to the vessel would be finished by the Honolulu Iron Works by noon today so she could sail for the Coast.

Although of neutral country ownership, the Norse is not affected by the ban on granting coal to such vessels, which is detaining the steamer *Ophir* in this port.

—W. S. S.—

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED**  
By str. *Venezuela* from San Francisco, March 16—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Atkinson, Mrs. M. K. C. Beale, John Brodd, Miss Louise Dohrmann, Miss Bertha Frost, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Garst, Miss Hazel Garst, Master Herbert Garst, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gehr, Miss Helen Gehr, E. Howard Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Lawrence, Judge and Mrs. W. B. Lymer, J. M. McKendall, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Mather, Mrs. N. E. Molund, Mrs. Anne L. Rubin, Mrs. N. L. Seville, Miss Bernice Seville, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Waterman, Miss Lena Wolf, Miss Hazel Woodford.

By str. *Maui*—Mr. D. Vayalens, W. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Moore, Miss A. Max Baker and infant, Mrs. L. Tyndale, Mrs. G. A. Groucher, Master Guard, Miss Ivy Richardson, Mrs. E. H. Moore, Miss A. L. Strell, Miss C. Misk, Miss A. Eberman, F. J. Kresky, W. B. Pittman, Hara da, Mrs. J. H. Wadsworth, Mrs. E. L. Craig, M. K. Kase, G. W. Smith, J. H. Tait, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Swartz, A. Y. Yee, Mrs. H. McElroy, Mr. O. K. Saday, D. L. Rosenfeld, O. T. Shipman, C. Smith, S. M. Lowrey, F. J. Lowrey, Rev. J. K. K. Louson, E. Saday, S. E. Townsend, R. J. Baker, Nidate, Y. Mortomo, P. R. Greenwell, G. S. McKenzie, M. Hoch, Mr. K. Sakai and infant, Harold Kennedy, Miss Ruth Renton, Mr. H. H. Renton, Miss E. Y. Atkins, Soto Chan, W. E. Deveraux, Miss Mary Low, Mrs. C. J. Robinson, A. M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wakayama and two children, Ya mada, Egawa.

FROM MAUI—A. S. Hayward, H. W. Kinney, Mrs. W. F. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Sturges, Mrs. E. Takamasa, E. Oki, T. Hori, T. Fukumoto, W. O. Beckne, A. Rele, J. H. Raymond, P. F. Diehl, V. J. Burgess, S. Fujihara.